

## **Method and System for Generating a File Containing Graphical Displays from Content Stored on a Computing Network Location**

### **Field of the Invention**

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This invention relates to the creation of a file containing a series of graphical displays and in particular to a method and system for generating a graphical display file from content stored in a computing network environment location such as the Internet.

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### **Background of the Invention**

The use of graphical displays and in particular presentation slides to convey information is an important part of the activities in many businesses and corporations. Executives make presentations to directors, managers conduct meetings with staff, salespersons make presentations to potential customers, doctors conduct meetings with nurses, lawyers make presentations to juries, and so on. A great many professionals conduct and attend meetings and presentations regularly. Much effort therefore goes into creating and delivering effective presentations and preparing for and conducting effective meetings.

With specialized software, conventional personal computers provide effective platforms for creating slides for use in conducting presentations and meetings. Currently available presentation program modules can turn a personal computer into a customized presentation system for creating and delivering slide presentations. Generally described, these presentation systems provide a specially designed, user-friendly, pallet of tools to assist in the creation of presentation slides to be subsequently displayed to an audience. These presentation systems also allow the slides to be sequentially presented to an audience, point-by-point and slide-by-slide, with color, animation, audio, and transition effects that enrich and enliven the presentation.

These slides used in presentations contain information related to the subject of the presentation and can include text, charts, graphs and pictorial images. Many of these slides are created on computers using various computer programs. Slide presentation programs are computer programs that enable a user to create, edit, manage, and perform

"presentations" on a computer. One example of a popular slide presentation program is Microsoft PowerPoint®. A slide presentation includes a set of electronic "slides," each slide corresponding to one screen or page of output. An electronic slide may also be converted to a 35 mm slide or overhead transparency and displayed in a standard slide projector or overhead projector. Each slide contains one or more objects, such as text, graphical images, or graphical animation. A slide may also include a sound object that is played when the slide is displayed during a "slide show" performance.

A slide presentation software program "performs" a "slide show" by sequentially displaying a series of slides contained within the slide presentation. The slides are displayed on a display screen, which may be part of a computer monitor or a separate surface onto which an image is projected. During a performance of a slide show, a speaker controls the performance by invoking commands to advance the slide show. A command can be entered using a keyboard, a mouse, or other suitable input device. Alternatively, an author of a slide presentation can include slide "timings" with each slide. A slide timing corresponding to a slide indicates the number of seconds that the slide is displayed before the slide presentation program automatically advances to the next slide. During a performance of a slide show, the slide presentation program automatically advances to the next slide when the existing slide's timing ends.

A presentation slide can include one or more display objects that are incrementally displayed during a slide show. For example, a slide may initially appear with one bullet item. Sequential advancement of the slide show causes additional bullet items to be displayed. Display objects, such as bullet items, that are incrementally displayed are referred to as "builds." PowerPoint® 95 provides an author with the ability to create and edit slides.

Presentation program resources have been developed to aid a user in developing a slide presentation. Each slide presentation contains a number of slides that display information, such as text, to an audience. In addition, each slide presentation can contain links to data (linked data) stored in an external source, such as a spreadsheet. The external source is referred to as a link source.

The creation of a slide presentation usually consists of generating original slides and compiling these new created slides into a new slide presentation. Although this

method of slide creation has proven to be sufficient, many large organizations have departments with personnel in different physical locations that may conduct presentations on the same or similar subjects. In addition, many of these people may be located at different geographic locations. Furthermore, one person may want to include a slide from another person's slide presentation. There may be times when persons may want to share or exchange various presentation slides. To facilitate this exchange of slides, there can be a slide repository, from which users can search the repository, select slides, and incorporate the selected slides into the user's presentation. In addition, these repositories can be located in server computer on a computing network. At the present time, the slide presentation software has constraints on a user's ability to create slide presentations by downloading slides from other locations.

In many cases, the displays may be part of a larger set of displays. This situation is often seen with presentation slides. Slide presentations can contain multiple slides that are presented in a predetermined sequence. For example, a user can assume that a server stores a repository of 1,000,000 PowerPoint slides stored in the JPEG file format. As a user attempts to create a slide presentation with slides from this repository, the user may need to navigate through a large volume of slides in order to select the ones that the user desires for the presentation. The current method to perform this task is to manually review each slide and compile a set desired slides based on the review. For each desired slide, the user would need to display the slide on a screen, copy that slide and store the copy in a slide file in another location. This method of displaying and manually copying slides is tedious and inefficient. In addition, in large repositories, the user may not be able to return to the same location in the repository they were before downloading a particular slide.

In case a hotspot on a downloaded slide points to another slide that was also downloaded, this hotspot will still be active between the downloaded slides. In case a hotspot on a downloaded slide points to another slide that was not downloaded, this hotspot will still be active, but in this case the hotspot will cause the user's WebBrowser to launch and take the user to the slide in the described repository on the network.

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There remains a need for a method and system that can enable a user to efficiently create a slide presentation or assembly a file of graphical displays from slides or displays stored in a slide repository that is located on a computing network environment.

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### Summary of the Invention

It is an objective of the present invention to provide a method and system to create a file containing graphical displays from a collection of slides stored in a repository located at a remote location from a user, such as a site on a computing network.

It is a second objective of the present invention to provide a method and system to search for, select and download graphical displays from a computer network location containing a repository of graphical displays.

It is a third objective of the present invention to provide a method and system to compile presentation displays loaded from a display repository located on a computing network into a display presentation.

It is a fourth objective of the present invention to provide a method and system to access and transfer presentation displays from a display repository to a remote location over a computing network.

It is a fifth objective of the present invention to provide a method and system to convert a presentation display retrieved from a display repository to a format compatible with a presentation display software located in a remote computing machine.

In the context of slide presentations, the present invention provides a method and system to enable a user to create a slide presentation by searching, selecting, downloading and compiling slides from a central slide repository located on a computing network. A user may want to give a presentation on a subject for which there is a collection of slides currently stored on a computing network location such as a web server site on the internet. The user may not feel comfortable talking to an audience about the enormous number of slides that the site might have on a particular subject. Using the techniques of the present invention, a user can search, select, and download any number of slides from the slide repository to his/her local machine. A file containing the downloaded slides could then be assembled in a presentation program such as Power Point® in the order the slides were downloaded. The slides can also be re-arranged by the user. The user can create a custom presentation from the slides he/she previously downloaded. The actually assembling is done using a macro within a special program in

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the slide presentation software. This macro has a user interface that shows the user's current hard drive. After navigating to the folder where the files were downloaded, the macro will then place the slides with the presentation software, such as Power Point. These files are placed into the presentation software as jpeg images. The jpeg images are encoded with any url link information whether internal or external. Since the links are encoded with the image they will still be available once the files are assembled into the presentation software. The user can then interact with the new presentation like any other presentation adding text or images to the various slides.

The download of selected slides may also be performed in a more automatic way using server side programs that will automatically record the user's bookmarks of individual slides, then download these slides and finally automatically launch PowerPoint and bring the slides into PowerPoint.

The method of the present invention provides a user with the ability search or navigate through a presentation slide repository, select slides that the user wants, download the selected slides and convert these slides into a format of a presentation slide program such as PowerPoint®. In this method, the navigation and download slide steps can be performed in a browser environment. The conversion and display function can be performed with software located in the user machine with or without combination with server side software that automates the process. The navigation and download slide steps can also be performed in a non-browser computer application environment, then fully automated without need for server side software.

### Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 depicts data processing equipment a system that can be utilized to implement the present invention.

Figure 2 is a diagram of a computer network over which messages and transactions may be transmitted.

Figure 3 is a diagram of the architecture of a slide presentation program that can be implemented in the present invention.

Figure 4 is an illustration a graphical display repository directory.

10      Figure 5 is a diagram of a configuration of displays stored in a repository.

Figure 6 is a flow diagram of the steps involved in the navigation to through the slide repository.

Figure 7 is a flow diagram of the main steps for the implementation of the method of the present invention.

Figure 8 is a flow diagram of the steps involved in the bookmark of selected slides step of the method illustrated in Figure 4.

Figure 9 is a flow diagram of the steps involved in the procedure to download selected slides to a created file for transfer to slide presentation software for processing.

### **Detailed Description of the Invention**

In accordance with the present invention, a slide presentation program executes on a computer, preferably a general-purpose personal computer. FIG. 1 and the following discussion are intended to provide a brief, general description of a suitable computing environment in which the invention may be implemented. With reference now to Figure 1, there is depicted a pictorial representation of data processing system 10 which may be used in implementation of the present invention. As may be seen, data processing system 10 includes processor 11 that preferably includes a graphics processor, memory device and central processor (not shown). Coupled to processor 11 is video display 12 which may be implemented utilizing either a color or monochromatic monitor, in a manner well known in the art. Also coupled to processor 11 is keyboard 13. Keyboard 13 preferably comprises a standard computer keyboard, which is coupled to the processor by means of cable 14. Also coupled to processor 11 is a graphical pointing device, such as mouse 15. Mouse 15 is coupled to processor 11, in a manner well known in the art, via cable 16. As is shown, mouse 15 may include left button 17, and right button 18, each of which may be depressed, or "clicked", to provide command and control signals to data processing system 10. While the disclosed embodiment of the present invention utilizes a mouse, those skilled in the art will appreciate that any graphical pointing device such as a light pen or touch sensitive screen may be utilized to implement the method and apparatus of the present invention. Upon reference to the foregoing, those skilled in the art will appreciate that data processing system 10 may be implemented utilizing a personal computer.

Although not required, the invention will be described in the general context of computer-executable instructions, such as program modules, being executed by a personal computer. Generally, program modules include routines, programs, objects, components, data structures, etc. that perform particular tasks or implement particular abstract data types. Moreover, those skilled in the art will appreciate that the invention may be practiced with other computer system configurations, including hand-held devices, multiprocessor systems, microprocessor-based or programmable consumer electronics, network PCs, minicomputers, mainframe computers, and the like. The



invention may also be practiced in distributed computing environments where tasks are performed by remote processing devices that are linked through a communications network. In a distributed computing environment, program modules may be located in both local and remote memory storage devices.

5           The personal computer may operate in a networked environment using logical connections to one or more remote computers, such as a remote computer. The remote computer may be another personal computer, a server, a router, a network PC, a peer device or other common network node, and typically includes many or all of the elements relative to a conventional personal computer. The logical connections depicted include a  
10 local area network (LAN) and a wide area network (WAN). Such networking environments are commonplace in offices, enterprise-wide computer networks, intranets and the Internet.

As mentioned, the method of the present invention may be implemented in a global computer network environment such as the Internet. With reference now Figure 2,  
15 there is depicted a pictorial representation of a distributed computer network environment **20** in which one may implement the method and system of the present invention. As may be seen, distributed data processing system **20** may include a plurality of networks, such as Local Area Networks (LAN) **21** and **22**, each of which preferably includes a plurality of individual computers **23** and **24**, respectively. Of course, those skilled in the art will  
20 appreciate that a plurality of Intelligent Work Stations (IWS) coupled to a host processor may be utilized for each such network. Any of the processing systems may also be connected to the Internet as shown. As is common in such data processing systems, each individual computer may be coupled to a storage device **25** and/or a printer/output device **26**. One or more such storage devices **25** may be utilized, in accordance with the method  
25 of the present invention, to store the various data objects or documents which may be periodically accessed and processed by a user within distributed data processing system **20**, in accordance with the method and system of the present invention. In a manner well known in the prior art, each such data processing procedure or document may be stored within a storage device **25** which is associated with a Resource Manager or Library  
30 Service, which is responsible for maintaining and updating all resource objects associated therewith.

Still referring to Fig. 2, it may be seen that distributed data processing system **20** may also include multiple mainframe computers, such as mainframe computer **27**, which may be preferably coupled to Local Area Network (LAN) **21** by means of communications link **28**. Mainframe computer **27** may also be coupled to a storage device **29** which may serve as remote storage for Local Area Network (LAN) **21**. A second Local Area Network (LAN) **22** may be coupled to Local Area Network (LAN) **21** via communications controller **31** and communications link **32** to a gateway server **33**. Gateway server **33** is preferably an individual computer or Intelligent Work Station (IWS) that serves to link Local Area Network (LAN) **22** to Local Area Network (LAN) **21**. As discussed above with respect to Local Area Network (LAN) **22** and Local Area Network (LAN) **21**, a plurality of data processing procedures or documents may be stored within storage device **29** and controlled by mainframe computer **27**, as Resource Manager or Library Service for the data processing procedures and documents thus stored. Of course, those skilled in the art will appreciate that mainframe computer **27** may be located a great geographical distance from Local Area Network (LAN) **21** and similarly Local Area Network (LAN) **21** may be located a substantial distance from Local Area Network (LAN) **24**. That is, Local Area Network (LAN) **24** may be located in California while Local Area Network (LAN) **21** may be located within Texas and mainframe computer **27** may be located in New York.

Figure 3 illustrates an architecture of a slide presentation program **40** that can be used in the present invention. A slide is a discreet collection of information, including visual information such as text, graphic images, video, or animation. A slide may also comprise other information, including sounds and interactive information, such as hyperlinks. The slide presentation program **40** provides an author with the ability to create and edit a set of one or more "slides" **41** and to "present" or display one or more of the set of slides. The set of slides is referred to as a "slide presentation" **42**. A slide presentation **42** is generally stored on a computer storage medium, such as a disk drive. The computer storage medium may be directly connected to the computer that performs a sideshow, or it may be connected to a remote computer on a local area network (LAN) or a wide area network (WAN) **43**, such as the Internet.

The slide presentation program **40** includes a slide show module **44** that contains program code for controlling an electronic slide show. During an electronic slide show, the slide show module **44** retrieves a slide **41** and displays the slide on an output medium, such as a display monitor. The slide presentation program **40** also includes a PPCentral  
5 update module **39** that controls updating of the Central slide presentation **42**. The techniques and features of the present invention could be located in the Central update module **39**.

The description of the present invention will be done in the context of presentation slides. However, the techniques of the present invention can apply to any  
10 graphical displays stored in a repository. Referring to Figure 4 there is a hierarchical configuration of a repository containing graphical displays. As shown, this hierarchical configuration has a main folder **50**. The creation of this storage repository hierarchy along with the actual storage configuration of the slides is further described in disclosure  
15 AUS920010506, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference. This folder contains the highest level of display categories. The displays in the repository fall under one of the folder categories. Each folder has a directory **51** with entries that describe the display categories. In this hierarchy, each entry in the main directory **51** contains a set of sub-directories **52**. Each of these sub-directories contains a sub-directory **53**. In Figure  
20 5, sub-directory **53** contains entries that are display set categories. These categories **54** are the locations for sets of displays. Each display in a set contains multiple graphical displays.

Referring to the main folder **50**, folder category "Service Solutions" has a directory **55** titled "Buy and Supply". Each directory has links to a set of sub-directories  
25 **52**. A directory can have fields containing pointers to the various sub-directories under that directory. For example, the "Buy and Supply" directory **55** links to eight sub-directories **52**. These sub-directories have various titles that describe the contents of these sub-directories. Selecting the sub-directory titled "e-Market Solution Delivery" has links to yet another set of sub-directories. In this particular illustration, by selecting one  
30 of the entries in this last set of sub-directories **53**, the user has reached the lowest point of the sub-directory hierarchy. The pointers from these sub-directories are to presentation slide sets. At this point, the user can access particular slide presentations related to the

topic described in the directory title. The user will be able to select and view a graphical display. In this configuration, some sub-directories will more sub-directories than other sub-directories. The number of directories and sub-directories will depend on the number graphical displays for the topics under that general directory topic. The actual sets of graphical displays will be located at the end of the sub-directory string for the particular directory.

Figure 5 illustrates a storage configuration for slide presentation in a slide repository. This configuration will enable a user to navigate through the slide repository in accordance with techniques described in a co-pending patent application of the same applicants of this invention, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference. As shown, this configuration is a grid-type configuration that has a column 56 containing sets of slide presentations. Each slide presentation will have an identifier that points to a specific location in the repository. The illustration in Figure 5 shows seven different slide presentations. Each slide presentation contains several slides 57. These slides are stored sequentially in the order that they would appear during an actual slide presentation. As shown, the number of slides in each presentation will vary. In addition, each slide will have an identifier that will indicate the slide presentation in which that slide belongs and the number of that slide in the sequence of slides in that presentation. In Figure 5, slide 58 is the sixth slide in the third slide presentation. Therefore, this slide could have an identifier that has two fields to identify the particular slide. One field could contain a 3 indicating the third slide presentation. A second field could contain a 6 indicating the sixth slide in that presentation. Although each slide would some type of identifier, this information would generally not be accessible to the user.

Figure 6 illustrates the main steps in the method navigating through slide repository and selecting slides for a presentation. This navigation procedure is further described in disclosure number AUS920010505, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference. In step 60, the main set of folders 50 is displayed to the user. As the user selects one of the categories from the main folder, the directory for that folder will appear on the screen in step 61. In step 62, series of sub-directories will appear as the user selects different categories from each sub-directory. As the user selects an entry from one sub-directory, another sub-directory for the selected entry will appear on the

screen. This process will continue until the user reaches the slide presentation category level. At this point, the user can select a category containing a group of slide presentations. Once the user selects a slide presentation from the group, step 63 will display a row of buttons corresponding to the number of slides in that presentation. The user can move the curser over a button and view a thumbnail of the slide in step 64. The display can be the thumbnail view of the slide or a full screen view of the slide. At this point, the user can book mark the slide to designate the particular slide from the presentation as one that the user wants to incorporate in a new presentation.

Figure 7 shows the general steps to create a display file from selected slides in a slide repository. In step 70, the user navigates through the slide repository and selects slides for the presentation in accordance with the method described in Figure 6. In step 71, the user will bookmark selected slides for inclusion in the slide file. When the user bookmarks a slide, information about the location of the slide is input into a bookmark file. This information will have the path in the repository to the identified slide. The information can be a series of designations indicating the main folder, directory, sub-directories, presentation category, presentation group, specific presentation and actual presentation slide. Because of the configuration of the repository, this information will enable the method of the present invention to navigate directly to the book marked slide.

Referring again to Figure 7, step 72 retrieves the slides from the repository designated in the bookmark file created in step 71. Each retrieved slide can be copied and the copy stored in a slide file. The slides in this file will comprise the new presentation for the user. At this point, in step 73, this file containing the slides can be loaded into presentation software such as PowerPoint and converted into a slide presentation.

Figure 8 shows the steps involved in book marking a slide for inclusion in a presentation. Step 80 retrieves the slide location information from the slide. This information is generated during the initial storing of the slide in the repository. In addition, this information is kept on the slide in a location that is transparent to the user but can be read by processing software. This information is read and stored in the book mark file in step 81.

Figure 9 illustrates the steps involved in creating a file containing the slides book marked by the user. Step 90 retrieves the designated bookmark file that contains the identities of the book marked slides. The next step 91 is to initially count the number of entries in this book mark file. This number will assist in determining when there has been a retrieval of all of the slides corresponding to the entries in the file. Step 92 sets a counter to zero. Step 93 retrieves the identity of the first slide in the file. The next step 94 is to retrieve a copy of this slide from the location in the repository indicated in the slide identity information. The retrieved slide is stored in a newly created slide presentation file as indicated in step 95. Step 96 increments the number in the counter by one. At this point, there is a determination in step 97 whether the present entry is the last entry in the book mark file. This determination is made by comparing the current number in the counter to the number of slides determined in step 91. If the counter number is less than the predetermined number of slides, then step 92 retrieves the next entry in the bookmark file in step 98. At this point, the procedure returns to step 94 and repeats steps 94, 95, 96 and 97 for this book mark file entry. When the counter number is greater than the initial slide number in step 91, the process moves to step 99, where this presentation slide file is downloaded to the user's computing machine. In step 100, slide presentation software can convert this slide presentation into a form compatible for use with that presentation software.

It is important to note that while this invention was described in the context of slides as displays and slide presentations as display presentations, the navigations concepts and techniques of this invention can apply to any graphical displays stored in a repository in the configuration of a display repository illustrated in the present invention. It is also important to note that while the present invention has been described in the context of a fully functioning data processing system, those skilled in the art will appreciate that the processes of the present invention are capable of being distributed in the form of instructions in a computer readable medium and a variety of other forms, regardless of the particular type of medium used to carry out the distribution. Examples of computer readable media include media such as EPROM, ROM, tape, paper, floppy disc, hard disk drive, RAM, and CD-ROMs and transmission-type of media, such as digital and analog communications links.